



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

respective contentions as to the boundary line in dispute is conflicting. While the line as ascertained by the court is not in accord with the contentions of either party, its judgment is not only not contrary to the evidence, but is fully supported by it when considered as on a demurrer to evidence, as it must be by the terms of section 3484 of Pollard's Code. Where a case at law, as this was, is submitted to the court for its decision without the intervention of a jury and a party excepts to the decision on the ground that it is contrary to the evidence, and the evidence and not the facts is certified, as in this case, the rule of decision in the appellate court is to give the judgment of the trial court upon the evidence the same effect as if it were the verdict of a jury. *Martin v. Richmond Ry. Co.*, 101 Va. 406, 44 S. E. 695; *Gray v. Rumrill*, 101 Va. 507, 44 S. E. 697."

L. B. W.

IN VACATION.

During the trial of a recent homicide case in Charlottesville, a grizzled old man was called as an expert on firearms. The Commonwealth was examining him to determine his qualifications in this respect.

"What do you know about firearms?" asked the examiner.

"Well," replied the witness, "from '61 to '65 that was my business." He qualified.

Luke had been sent to the store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store.

"Gimme seb'n'-leben.

"Gimme dat number quick, please'm.

"Dis yer's Luke, suh.

"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh.

"I tuk de wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck.

"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'.

"Dat mule, she balk, suh.

"She's balkin' in de big road, near de sto'.

"No, suh, she ain' move.

"No, suh, I don' thing she's gwine move.

"Yas, suh, I beat 'er.

"I did beat 'er good.

"She jes' r'ar a li'l bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, she kick too.

"She jus' bus, de whiffletree li'l bit, suh.
"No, suh, dat mule won't lead.
"Yas, suh, I tried it.
"No, suh, jes' bit at me.
"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs.
"I tickle um last year, suh, once.
"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail.
"No, suh, I ain' done it.
"Who done it?
"I t'ink he's li'l travelin' man from Boston, suh. He twis' 'er tail.
"Yas, suh! She sho' did!
"Right spang in de face, suh.
"Dey's got 'im at de sto'.
"Dey say he's comin' to, suh.
"I don't know—he do look mighty bad ter me, suh.
"Yas, suh, we tried dat.
"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er.
"No, suh, dat ain' make 'er go.
"She jes' move up li'l bit, suh.
"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up. But whut I'm telephonin' yu' 'bout—to ask yu' ter please sen' a wagon to hitch up to dat mule. She ain' gwine budge lessen she's hicht up. Good-bye, suh."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was asked to-day what he thought of the outlook for the Republican party in 1916, and he answered with a story.

"A black man was arrested for horse-stealing while I was prosecuting attorney in Vermilion county," he said, "and was placed on trial after being duly indicted. When his day in court came he was taken before the judge and I solemnly read the charge in the indictment to him.

"'Are you guilty or not?'" I asked.

"The black man rolled uneasily in his chair. 'Well, boss,' he finally said, 'ain't dat the very thing we're about to try?'"

—New York Herald.